Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report
March 31, 1990

St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre

91-04366/

ST. LOUIS

ALCOHOLISM

REHABILITATION CENTRE

Post Office Box 220

St. Louis, Saskatchewan

S0J 2C0

ANNJAL REPORT

of the

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1990

Minister of Health

SASKATCHEWAN

Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3

To the Honourable Sylvia Fedoruk
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present herewith the annual report of the Board of Governors, St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre, for the year ended March 31, 1990.

Respectfully submitted,

George McLeod

St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre
Box 220
St. Louis, Saskatchewan S0J 2C0
Phone (306) 422-8533

To the Honourable George McLeod
Minister of Health

Dear Mr. McLeod:

It is my pleasure to present, on behalf of the St. Louis Board of Governors, the Annual Report and audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1990.

Respectfully submitted,

Angus R. Campbell,
Chairman.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Angus R. Campbell, Chairman

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, Vice Chairman

Dr. Penny Davis	Carl Shiels (to 12/3/90)
Elmer Hicks	Dick Till (for
Carol Jones	Terry Thompson)
Max Lucier	Brian Topp

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

During the fiscal year April 1, 1989 to March 31, 1990, it has been our pleasure to carry out the mandate of the Impaired Driver Treatment Program at St. Louis, Saskatchewan. We continue to enjoy the cooperation and trust of the many Government and community agencies we utilize in delivering the program to our clients who come from many different strata of society.

This past year we had the misfortune of being involved in a strike action by our employees from May 10, 1989 to November 10, 1989. As a consequence, rehabilitation services were not provided for fully one-half of the year under review. The reader is advised to bear this in mind when reviewing this annual report and/or comparing it to earlier reports.

A number of staff changes have occurred which we anticipate will improve the quality of our program delivery. We still take advantage of our semi-annual sharing sessions with key personnel from the many agencies involved in the delivery of our Impaired Driver Treatment Program. With the changeover of professional staff in the helping professions, we find it most helpful in building trust and keeping abreast of new thinking in the field. We continue to get feedback and guidance from the Research Departments of SADAC and Department of Justice.

The Board and staff continue to receive favorable client feedback. This helps us in monitoring our programs, plus the exchange from the community indicates that clients are changing their behavior upon release back into society. This demonstrates the competence of the staff from all agencies - in the main, the Department of Justice, the St. Louis Centre and the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission. We would be remiss if we did not mention the attention and cooperation received from the court systems and police departments, both civic and R.C.M.P.

One writer recently described public responses to Impaired Driving as "Cycles of Concern and Complacency". Therefore, we must be prepared to keep the seriousness of the problem before the public eye. Our perception about drinking and driving being generally disapproved of is an over simplification. For the most part, drinking, even when combined with driving, is socially tolerated behavior. More importantly, the assumption that the combination necessarily creates a social problem is also questionable. Large numbers of people both drink and drive and do so without having an accident. Our attitudes have not hardened sufficiently toward drinking and driving. It is still not considered anti-social. It is clearly time for our society to recognize that high consumption is high risk behavior. Society does not yet

appear to recognize that consumption is a problem until it reaches the very high level characterized by the clinical alcoholic population that needs help.

To help counter these attitudes, our staff members participate as resource persons in the delivery of information related to addiction and driving while impaired. This we carry out by giving talks in schools, institutions and other community groups. At the Centre, we cooperate in sponsoring a practicum program for student diploma nurses and addiction workers from the Kelsey and Woodlands Campuses of SIAST. At the International Congress on Drinking and Driving held in Edmonton in late March, 1990, our Director presented a paper on Saskatchewan's Impaired Driver Treatment Program.

While we continue to hear information that the consumption of beverage alcohol and the number of impaired driving arrests are down, we also continue to witness the carnage on our highways. We must not lower our guard. The beverage industry has for some time been offering free soft drinks to the abstaining or designated driver. Such action should be encouraged and not scoffed at as smattering of the old temperance philosophy. Such advocacy groups as SADD, MADD, PRIDE and others are springing up in society and are having an overall effect. These organizations have become the battleground to vent outrage and sorrow and they refuse to suffer in silence in a society that does not respond to their perceived needs. We must cooperate with these efforts. Society needs our combined efforts.

Our Board is pleased with the effort and dedication put forward by the tri-party personnel that make the Saskatchewan Impaired Driver Treatment Program the model it is.

Angus R. Campbell
Chairman

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

In 1975, the final report of the Special Committee on Highway Traffic Safety was submitted to the Legislative Assembly. The report dealt with wide-ranging issues of highway traffic safety and, among other things, recommended alternate sentencing options for persons convicted of impaired driving offences. In late 1976, the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission and the Corrections Branch of the Department of Social Services (subsequently transferred to the Department of Justice) proposed an Impaired Driver Treatment Program aimed at repeat offenders. Provision was made in the 1977/78 budget to allow detailed planning to proceed for an in-patient treatment centre to function as an alternative to incarceration of repeat offenders. One of the goals for this treatment centre was to provide early intervention for those people who were alcohol dependent. The Prince Albert Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse concurrently advised Government of the availability of the former Notre Dame College in St. Louis as a proposed site for this program.

The St. Louis Board of Governors was appointed by the Minister of Health in early 1979, with a mandate to "operate an alcoholism rehabilitation hospital at St. Louis, Saskatchewan".

Funds were provided to renovate the building to a 30 bed capacity, and positions were allocated to the Department of Justice to provide screening and referral services and to the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission for follow-up services to clients and their families.

Staff was hired and trained for the St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre in late 1979 and its first clients were admitted in January of 1980.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a residential treatment option to impaired drivers who have been convicted by way of second offence and who have been assessed as being in need of and may benefit from treatment.

2. To provide individualized assessment and treatment planning to all individuals admitted to the program.

3. To provide a supportive environment conducive to immediate short-term recovery.

4. To give the individual an understanding of the nature of the problem of alcohol and other drug misuse.

5. To provide the client with an identification and understanding of alcohol related disabilities and/or alcohol dependency.

6. To help the individual develop new patterns of living free from alcohol related disabilities and/or dependency with the support of family and other available community resources.

7. To arrange, or co-ordinate arrangements, for initial referral to follow-up and aftercare services, including making appropriate use of available community resources such as Alcoholics Anonymous.

8. To reduce the incidence of repeat convictions for those persons admitted to treatment.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Under authority of the Public Health Act, the Board of Governors of the St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre was established by Order-in-Council 165/79 of February 1, 1979.

The Centre is designated as a correctional facility by order of the Minister of Justice pursuant to Section 20 of the Corrections Act.

STAFFING

The St. Louis Centre has 14 full-time staff positions, 4 permanent part-time positions and casual staff as required. The Director of the Centre reports to the Chairman of the Board.

FUNDING

The Centre is funded by the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission. Its operating budget for the 1989/90 fiscal year was initially set at $613,090 but was subsequently reduced by mutually acceptable amounts related to the strike. Actual net expendiure was $407,048. Cost per client day was $89. This is significantly higher than in previous years and is attributable to the strike period which saw a continuation of many fixed and mangement expenses combined with a greatly reduced number of days of care.

PROGRAM

In 1989/90, the Centre provided 4,551 days of care to 355 clients, both down 42 - 45% due to the strike.

Recent studies indicate that a high percentage of clients at the St. Louis Centre display most of the common symptoms of alcoholism. These include such things as black-outs, loss of control, morning drinking, binge drinking and delirium tremens. Most have a combination of these symptoms.

Furthermore, the average blood alcohol level (B.A.L.) of all Centre clients at the time of arrest was .19. This extremely high B.A.L. would indicate a level of tolerance that is found primarily in problem drinkers. The program at the Centre is therefore designed to treat clients who are alcohol dependent and to provide information about driving while impaired.

Clients are referred to the Centre by referral and placement co-ordinators in the Department of Justice, Corrections Branch. These co-ordinators identify offenders who could benefit from the program and ensure that all clients referred to the Centre meet admission criteria. These criteria include such things as no history of violence or escape and that the primary cause for incarceration is a charge under Section 253a, 253b, 254 or 255 of the Criminal Code.

The program at the Centre is presented over a 14 day period. The program design presents clients with information about the illness of alcoholism, its signs and symptoms and its effects on themselves and others in their lives. Extensive reference is made to the relationship between drinking and driving, with two days devoted exclusively to the Driving Without Impairment Program (D.W.I.).

Upon completion of the in-patient portion of the Impaired Driver Treatment Program, clients are discharged to begin a six month follow-up program supervised by staff of the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission.

ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

Since its inception, the St. Louis Centre has shared its resources and expertise in the field of addictions with other agencies in St. Louis and district. Staff have been actively involved in education sessions held by schools, hospitals, parent groups, service clubs and other interested parties on the subject of alcohol and drug usage.

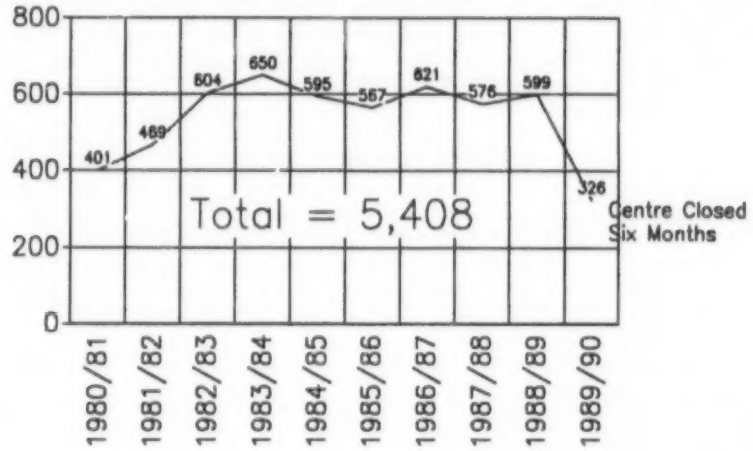
The Centre provides an opportunity for students of the Kelsey School of Nursing to participate in the program and thereby enhance their knowledge of dependency. The Centre also provides an opportunity for other outside interests to attend lectures, along with regular clients, as part of their training.

STAFF TRAINING

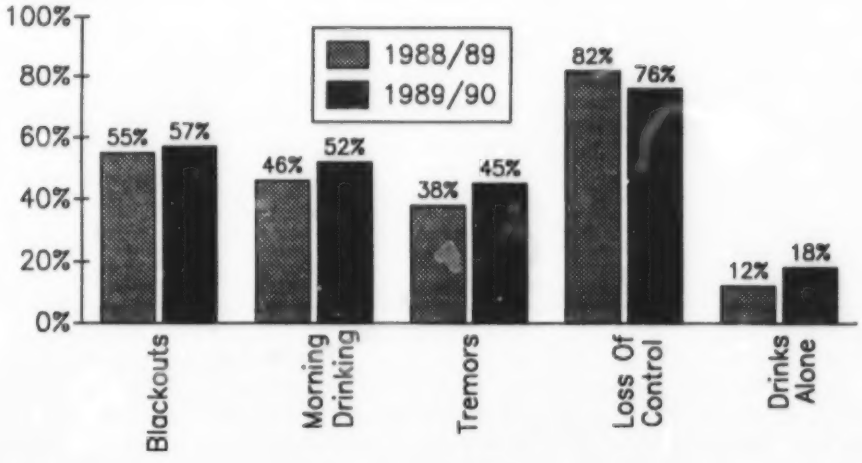
The St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre believes in the importance of staff training and has had to meet the challenge of providing quality training within budget restraint. In addition to utilization of professional training resources from time to time, the Centre has initiated a staff exchange program with other facilities for a one month duration. With reciprocal room and board arrangements, this provides, at relatively small cost, Centre staff with an opportunity to learn in a different setting.

STATISTICS (St. Louis Clients)

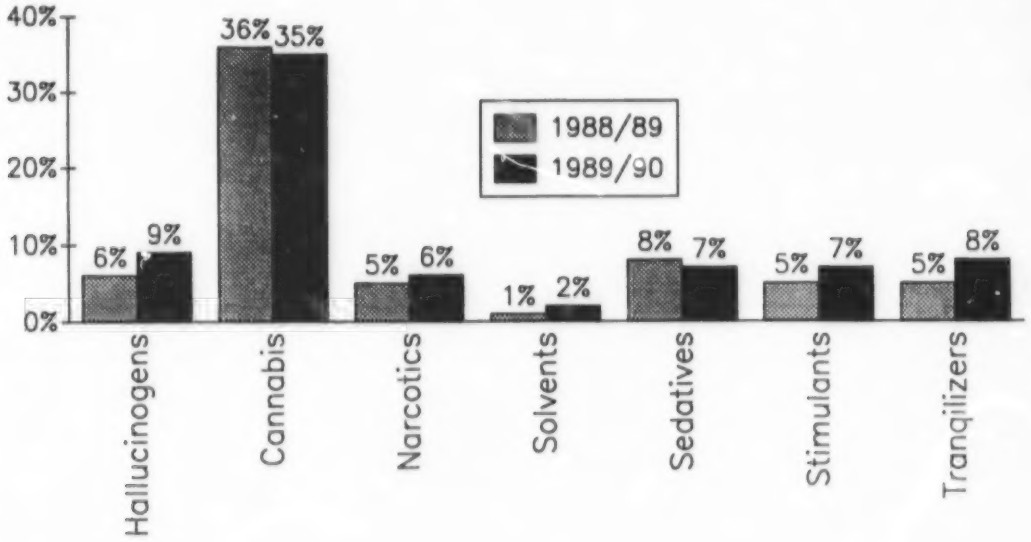
Total Number Of Admissions
To St. Louis By Year



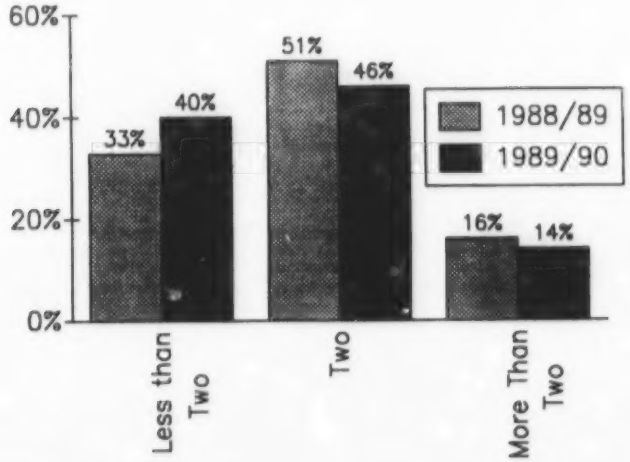
Effects Of Drinking



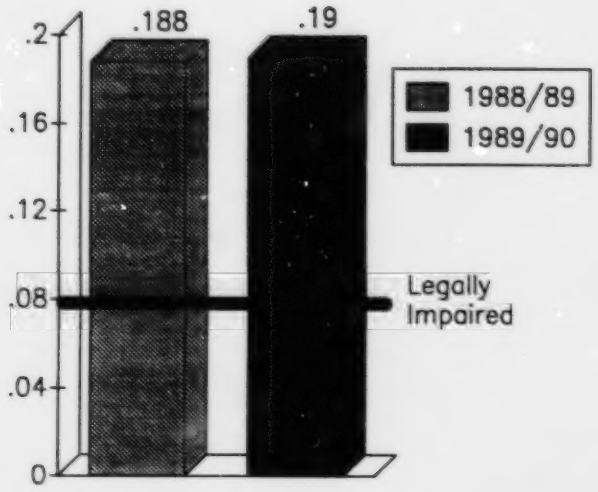
Drugs Used In Past Year



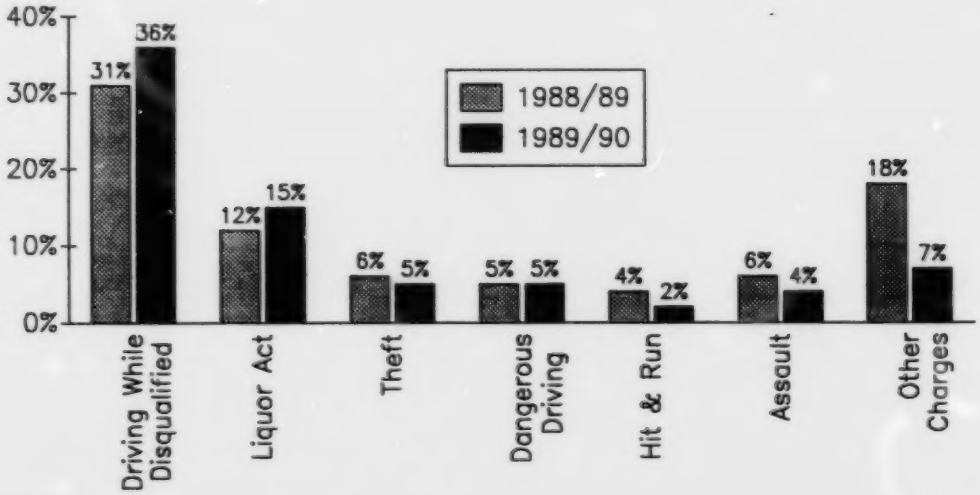
Impaired Driving Convictions
(Past Two Years)



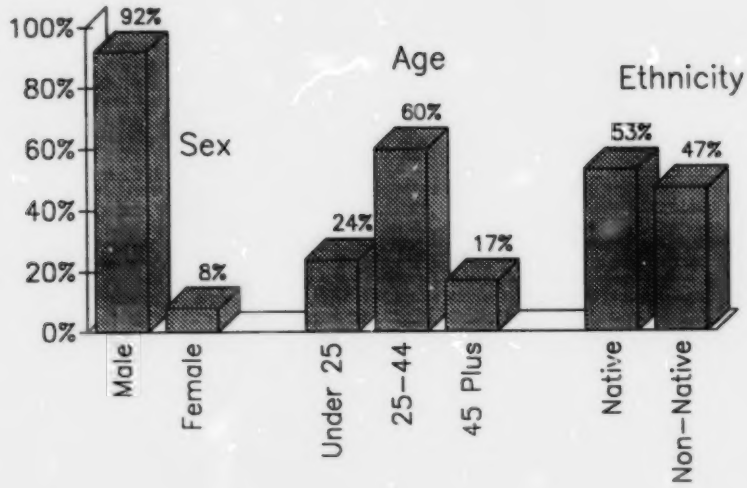
Blood Alcohol Level

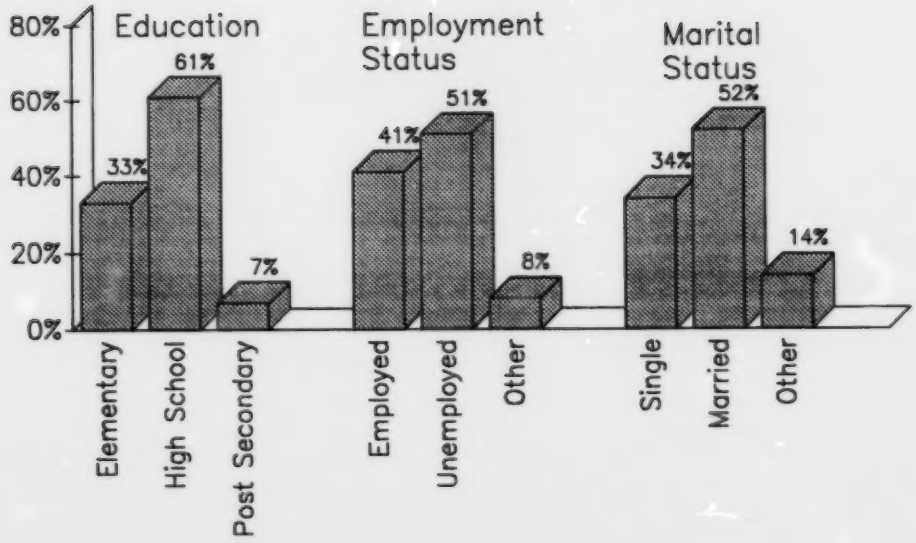


Charges For Other Offences In Past Six Months

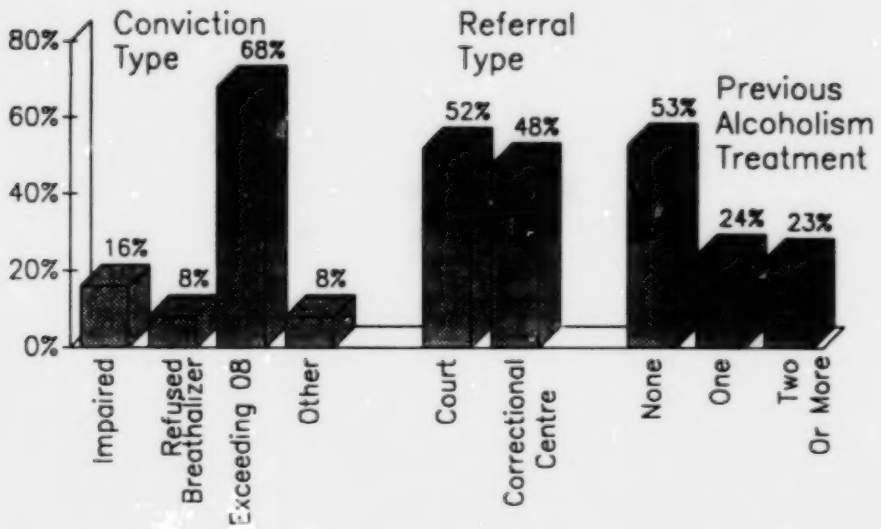


Client Profile

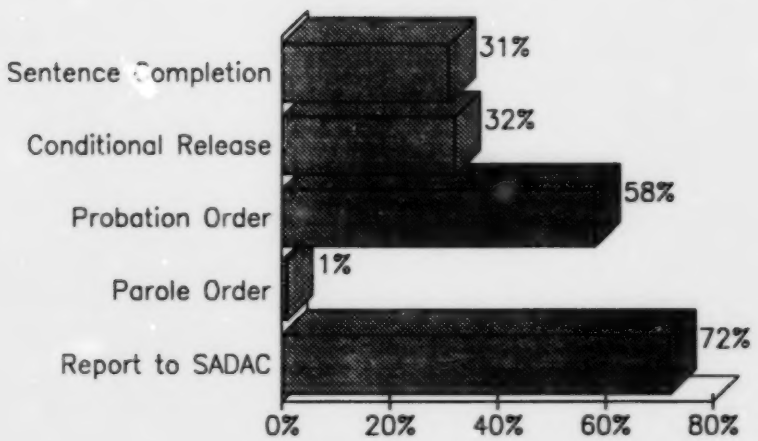




Client Profile



Conditions Of Release*



*Totals greater than 100% because of multiple conditions

ST. LOUIS ALCOHOLISM REHABILITATION CENTRE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended March 31, 1990

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly
of Saskatchewan

I have examined the balance sheet of the St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre as at March 31, 1990 and the statements of revenue, expenditure and unexpended grant balance and unappropriated equity for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Centre as at March 31, 1990 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Regina, Saskatchewan
October 31, 1990

G. F. Wendel, C.A.
A/Provincial Auditor

Statement 1

ST. LOUIS ALCOHOLISM REHABILITATION CENTRE

BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31

	1990	1989
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 51,225	$ 49,492
Accounts receivable	---	222
Prepaid expenses	3,451	4,728
Inventory, at cost	4,261	5,941
Fixed assets, at cost	125,034	114,683
	$183,971	$175,066
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 2,595	$ 3,666
Unexpended grant balance - Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (Statement 2)	31,342	16,717
Total Liabilities	33,937	20,383
Equity:		
Unappropriated Equity - (Statement 3)	150,034	154,683
	$183,971	$175,066

(See accompanying notes)

ST. LOUIS ALCOHOLISM REHABILITATION CENTRE

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND UNEXPENDED GRANT BALANCE

Year Ended March 31

	1990	1989
Revenue:		
Grant - Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission	$423,390	$559,189
Interest	9,257	6,358
Miscellaneous	4,686	5,318
	437,333	570,865
Expenditure:		
Salaries and employee benefits	264,204	396,901
Food	30,278	44,957
Rent (Note 3)	27,452	26,460
Utilities	29,721	34,408
Building maintenance	8,307	16,403
Contractual services	4,870	4,204
Board honoraria and expenses	14,349	10,541
Miscellaneous	24,557	14,352
Furniture and equipment purchases and rental	4,460	2,723
Printing and stationery supplies	3,261	4,125
Staff training and travel	4,619	3,229
Insurance	4,913	4,931
	420,991	563,234
Excess of revenue over expenditure	16,342	7,631
Add:		
Unexpended grant balance, beginning of year	16,717	9,086
Transfer from unappropriated equity (Statement 3) (Note 5)	15,620	---
Less:		
Payment to Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission	(16,717)	---
Surplus retained - to Statement 3 (Note 5)	(620)	---
Unexpended grant balance, end of year - to Statement 1	$ 31,342	$ 16,717

(See accompanying notes)

ST. LOUIS ALCOHOLISM REHABILITATION CENTRE

STATEMENT OF UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY

Year Ended March 31

	1990	1989
Equity in fixed assets:		
Balance, beginning of year	$114,683	$113,480
Add: Purchases	11,617	1,203
Less: Disposals	1,266	---
Balance, end of year	125,034	114,683
Accumulated Surplus (Note 5)		
Balance, beginning of year	40,000	40,000
Add: Surplus retained (Statement 2)	620	---
Less: Transfer to unexpended grant balance (Statement 2)	15,620	---
Balance, end of year	25,000	40,000
Unappropriated equity, end of year - to Statement 1	$150,034	$154,683

(See accompanying notes)

ST. LOUIS ALCOHOLISM REHABILITATION CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 1990

1. Authority

Pursuant to Section 85 of The Public Health Act, a board of governors was established on February 1, 1979 to operate an alcoholism rehabilitation hospital to be known as the St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre. The Centre commenced operations on October 1, 1979.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Unexpended (Overexpended) Grant Balance

Under an agreement entered into between the Board of Governors of the Centre and the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, the Commission has agreed to supply the Board with the funds necessary to operate the Centre, based on budgets prepared by the Board and approved by the Commission.

The agreement provides that where the total grant paid in a fiscal year exceeds total allowable expenditures less other income of the Centre for the year, the excess, upon its determination by the Commission, may be considered a debt due and payable by the Board to the Commission and may be offset against any future sums payable by the Commission to the Board or otherwise recovered. The Commission has established a policy allowing the Centre to retain and use a portion of its operating surpluses for special purchases, as described in Note 5. The financial statements reflect the substance of these arrangements by recognizing the amount received in the year as grant revenue from the Commission for that year and by treating the difference between revenue and expenditure in any fiscal year as an adjustment of the under or overexpended balance of grant funds at the end of the previous fiscal year, after accounting for the amount permitted to be retained.

b) Fixed Assets

Fixed asset purchases are charged as an expense against operations in the year of purchase. To maintain accountability for fixed assets, the Centre also records the purchase of fixed assets, other than fixtures, as assets with a corresponding entry to "Equity in Fixed Assets". No allowance for depreciation is recorded by the Centre.

3. Lease Commitments

The Board has leased the St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre land and buildings until June 30, 1993. Payments due in future fiscal years are as follows:

1990/91 -	$27,783
1991/92 -	28,825
1992/93 -	29,172
1993/94 -	7,293

4. Other Activities

A canteen is operated at the Centre to provide miscellaneous items to the staff and clients. Canteen operations are handled by the staff of the Centre and are not considered to form part of the Centre's operations. Profits and any client donations received are used to purchase recreation equipment for the use of clients as decided by the staff.

The Centre also holds funds in safekeeping for clients during their stay at the Centre. These funds are kept at the Centre and do not earn any interest.

The above activities are not reflected in these financial statements.

5. Surplus Retention

The Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (SADAC) has established a policy which, effective with the 1984/85 fiscal year, permits the Centre to retain operating surpluses to a maximum of 5% of its approved annual budget or $10,000, whichever is the lesser.

According to the Commission, surplus funds may be used for one-time physical plant, equipment, furnishing or educational purposes or short-term projects, with consultation and approval of the Commission.

Effective March 25, 1988, SADAC changed the surplus retention policy. According to this policy, maximum accumulated surplus cannot exceed the lesser of $25,000 or 20% of the annual budget for the previous year. However, SADAC allowed the Centre to retain its accumulated surplus of $40,000 at March 31, 1988 pending SADAC's review of the Centre's audited financial statements and submission of expenditure proposals by the Centre's Board.

During the year, the following expenditures approved by SADAC were incurred by the Centre to reduce the surplus to less than $25,000.

Boiler Maintenance	$ 2,500
Furnishings	1,814
Display panel	402
Linen and bedding materials	3,892
Laundry and kitchen equipment	5,970
Exterior lighting	1,042
	$15,620

The above expenditures were charged to operations. However, to reflect the reduction of surplus, an equivalent amount was transferred from accumulated surplus to unexpended grant balance.

6. Additional Information

On May 10, 1989, bargaining unit employees of the Centre commenced strike action. As a result, the provision of rehabilitation services ceased on May 19, 1989, and did not resume until November 10, 1989, following satisfactory conclusion of collective bargaining negotiations.